We beg leave to express you our individual respect and esteem, and are, most truly,

S. S. PRENTISS, RICHARD CHEATMAN, JOHN BELL, CHARLES NAYLOR, WM. K. BOND. T. J. WORD, HENRY A. WISE, JOHN CALHOON, WADDY THOMPSON, JR. E. J. SHIELDS, D. JENIFEE. F. MALLORY, S. T. SAWYER. Hon. EDWARD STANLY, House of Reps.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Feb. 21, 1839. Dear Sir-I listened very attentively to your speech in reply to Dr. Duncan, on the 17th of January last, and have since that time read the report of it in the National Intelligencer. It strikes me that the speech is reported with the accuracy usual in Congressional debates, and especially in those portions of it which personally referred to the member from Ohio. Indeed, In regard to marked some mitigation of the severity of the phrase used.

If you consider it important that I should give my recollection of the time occupied by you in speaking on this occasion, I can say nine cents. my impression is that you occupied the floor but little short of an hour. You spoke some short time before a copy of Duncan's answers to certain interrogatories respecting abolition could be found in the House; and afread large extracts from them, and comment- defalcation. ed upon them in the manner in which your remarks appear in your speech. Truly yours,

. P. KENNEDY

Hon. Edward Stanly.

[Here follow letters and statements from eleven other members of the House, namely, the Hon. S. Grantland and J. Jackson, of Georgia, Hon James Garland, A. Stuart and G. W. Hopkins, of Virginia, Hon. James Graham, A. H. Shepperd, E. Deberry, A. Rencher and Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, and Hon. John W. Crockett, of Tennessee, all agreeing fully in the opinion that Mr. Stanly's speech, as published in the Intelligencer, was a very correct report of the remarks he made in the House, &c.1

The letter published in the Globe of the 19th inst., affords much material for comment. Besides the mis-statements as to the correctness of the reported speech, others are very apparent. But I cannot deliberately condescend to expose this individual who already punished more than he can bear. I cannot believe that he is in earnest in using such harsh epithets towards me. He no doubt intended to speak of me as he did of slavery, as it exists in "the slave States in the Union," merely "in the abstract!" He has presented abolition petitions since he voted on the Atherton resolutions. He is a democratic Van Buren friend of the South, and of course he is willing to let slavery continue in this District and the States-he only wish es to abolish it "in the abstract."

Self-respect, regard for the feelings of my friends, respect for my constituents-all for bid that I should condescend to notice the au thor of such a communication.

I owe an apology to the gentlemen whose respect I possess and prize, for having noticed this individual at all. I know it was intest in which I could gain no laurels .ut he had been constituted the defender of e Administration; the speech-maker, "by hority," of the party; the libeller of south-institutions. He had attended the caucus, h the Democratic Esaus—the exclusive friends of the South; with the monopolizers of all the chivalry in our land; and I availed disagreeable necessity of urging the "bodkin and sheers" upon him, for the purpose of exposing the Southern humbugging chivalry

When he spoke of "Cresers and Herculus Assyria, cleaning stables, hickory broom," &c. a friend of mine perceived me writing down what he said, and begged me not to notice him asking me, "Do you consider him a gentleman?" I instantly asked, in return, "Do you consider me a candidate for admission into a lunatic asylum?" And then remarked that I wished to say something in reply to his praises of Tappan; his denial that there were any democratic abolitionists, &c.

In conclusion let me assure the "deponent" of the Globe, that his malignant vituperation has not produced the slightest feeling of resentment; and wishing him many more pleasant rides with his friend and patron at the White House wishing him much leisure to practice with the broad-sword and clarionet Heave him to the judgment of an intelligen community. EDWARD STANLEY.

## ALREADY PURCHASED.

The Spy in Washington tells the following good story of Mr. Forsyth, the present Secretary of State, who albeit a Van Buren man, is a high-minded gentleman in other matters, and has a most sovereign contempt of New York, throughout the term of his collectors of customs weekly, monthly, and

Some time since a lithographic likeness of duty of his office. Mr. Kendall was executed by a very talent- 2d. That said naval officer, or the same many of the essential checks upon the defalthe several departments for sale. On enter- ber 10, 1821. ing the office of Mr. Forsyth, the following pithy conversation ensued, as is said:-

addressing the Secretary of State, and holding the likeness of Mr. Kendall in his hand, records appertaining to his office and there- want of a correct appreciation of the before-"can I sell you one of these?" "Let me see," said Mr. Forsyth, taking the picture, and pausing a moment, "Oh no Sir, we bought

Natchez Courier.

SHIN PLASTERS.—The circulating medium in the Oregon Territory is beaver skins, and every trapper is a banker.

FEMALE INFUENCE .- Sam Slick says, hough the men have the reins, the women THE INVESTIGATING COM MITTEE.

"We received last night, through the melium of the Baltimore Patriot, extracts from the Report of the Investigating Committee a portion of which, containing the conclusions deduced by the Committee from the testimony by them, may be found below. The Minority of the Committee also submitt-

rence in the conclusion of the Committee in | ing compared them thoroughly with the York; to the late and present Solicitor of the retained in his own office. Treasury; to the Secretary and accounting officers of the Treasury Department, includand in that part of the report which reviews the just and true setlement of the accounts of the conduct of the present Collector of the said collectors at the Auditor's office, as said port of New York, Jesse Hoyt.

PART 1. THE DEFALCATIONS OF MR. SWARTWOUT

1. THE EXTENT OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE. 1st. That Mr. Swartwout is a defaulter to that portion of the printed speech I have re- the Government, as appears by his own re- defalcations, if any exist, the same Auditor turns, as adjusted from time to time at the

2d. That this amount of indebtedness has accumulated upon the face of the quarterly account regularly returned by him for adjustment at the Treasury Department, without the omission of any of either items, debit ter a copy of them had been procured, you or credit thereon, until it became an absolute

2. THE DURATION OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS. CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1st. That all monies received by Mr. Swartwout as collector prior to 1837, were regularly accounted for by him in his quarterly returns to the Treasury Department.

2d. That so much of all monies received by Mr. Swartwout prior to 1837, and accounted for to the Treasury Department in his quarterly returns, as were not paid by him into the Treasury, were retained by him under the tacit acquiescence of the accounting officers of the Treasury, and regularly carried forward, debited to himself, in the balance of each subsequent quarterly account rendered by him to the Treasury Department to the close of the term of his office.

3d. That his omission to carry a debit to himself of the moneys received by him from the Treasury, or from other sources, prior to 1837, to the close of accounts kept only at the custom-house, called his cash accounts, and his carrying a debit to himself of any such items to any other class of accounts kept only at the custom-house, called suspense and unsettled accounts, or by any other name, would not operate as a concealment, innocent or fraudulent, from the Treasury Department, of the true cash balance in hands. First, because neither his cash account, nor any other subordinate account,

kept at the custom-house, was ever exhibited to, or formed the balance of any quarterly settlement made by him with the accounting officers of the Treasury. Secondly, because, in his quarterly accounts settled at the Treasury Department, the aggregate and the balance of all his subordinate accounts kept at the custom-house, including both his case account and suspense account, was uniformly, prior to 1837, carried into his quarterly account under the item of "cash, and unsettled

4th. That the defalcations of Mr. Swartwout, by means of fraud and false returns commenced in 1837, and not sooner, and have existence since that period; and the defalcations thus accruing, added to the moneys myself of the opportunity, I submitted to the previously retained by him, according to his returns to the Treasury Department, and by the silent acquiescence of the officers of that Department until the close of his term of office, constitute the aggregate of his defalcaions at the present period

3. THE CAUSES OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S

CAUSE 1. The irresponsibility of Mr. Swartwout in pecuniary character at the templated and have sufficiently provided. time of his appointment to office.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1st. That the time of Mr. Swartwout's ap pointment, and for his re-appointment to o fice, he was wholly irresponsible in pecuniary reputation, and was involved in debt.

2d. That at the time of his appointment and of his re-appointment, and for the whole period he was in office, he was notoriously engaged in large and hazardous speculations, and deeply embarrassed by them.

3d. That his pecuniary responsibility and consequent involvements by hazardous speculations, constitute one of the primary causes of his defalcations to the Government.

CAUSE 2. Culpable disregard of law, and neglect of official duty, by the late naval ofncer of New York

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Ist. That the late naval officer at the port

ed artist in the city. Some of the prints period, wholey disregarded the instructions of cations of that class of officers arising from were taken, as is usual on such occasions, to the Comptroller of the Treasury of Novem- existing laws and Treasury regulations.

garding the requirements of law in the in- duty, as the head of the Treasury Depart-"Pray Sir," said the owner of the prints structions of the Treasury Department, cul- ment, charged by law, with the superintend pably neglected to keep the accounts and ance of the collection of the revenue, and his by rendered the office nugatory as a check on the accounts of the collector.

> had been executed with proper care and vigi- of the escape from detection, for so long a pelance; they would have rendered it impracti- riod, of the immense defalcations of the late cable for any fraud or error in any of the collector in the port of New York. accounts of collector of said port to escape

of New York. Auditor of the Treasury.

CONCLUSION OF THE COMMITTEE.

1st. That the First Auditor of the Treasury has been guilty of culpable disregard of law, and neglect of duty, in examining and Mr. Hopkins (Conservative) appends to certifying the correctness of the accounts of the report of the majority his special concur- the late collector of New York without havreference to the extent and character of the vouchers accompanying the same; and also defalcations of Swartwout and Price, and al- in transmitting said accounts to the First so in those which relate to the conduct of the | Comptroller, certified for revision, while late naval officer of the custom-houseat New | the most important vouchers therefore were

2d. That no fraud practised by the said collector in his weekly returns of cash to ing the late Comptroller of that Department, the Secretary of the Treasury could effect weekly returns from no part of the basis of the settlement of said quarterly accounts by the Auditor; and therefore furnish no apology for the neglect of the Auditor to examine the samethoroughly.

3d. That, without the aid of the register of bond accounts of collectors, required by the law and Treasury circular to be kept by the Auditor, to enable him to detect fraud and could have thoroughly examined said Swart-Treasury Department, in the sum of one mill- wout's quarterly accounts during any quar ion two hundred and twenty-five thousand ter said Auditor has been in office, inasmuch seven hundred and five dollars and sixty- as the original quarterly accounts were returnd against law, in this office, and furnished the same means of comparison as a regis ter would have furnished

4th. That, in the culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty as aforesaid, by said Auditor, is found a primary cause why the defalcation of said Swartwout in 1837, and subsequently, escaped early detection, and have resulted in the probable loss of the trea-

CAUSE IV. Culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty by the late and present Comptrollers of the Treasury.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1st. That the late Comptroller of the Treasury, George Wolf, Esq. now collector of the port of Philadelphia, ws guilty while in said office of Comptroller, of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty, both in office, and the records thereof required by law, and in settling and certifying to the register the accounts of Samuel Swartwout, late collector, without having transmitted to him the vouches thereof required by positive injunctions of law.

2d. That the present Comptroller of the Treasury has been guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty in settling and certifying to the register the quarterly accounts of Samuel Swartwout, late collector, without having transmitted to him the junction of law

3. The said Comptroller is also guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty-1st, in not having sought and ascertained from the "invoices and apartments" at custom house, either through the Solicitor of of Swartwout's claim upon the \$101,000 retained by him in going out of office, as sug- his deposites. gested in the letter of the District Aattorney that was before him, dated April 25, 1838. 2dly. In not causing the accounts of said swartwout to be forthwith stated, or institu- nor by his banks of deposite distinct and seneglect of said Swartwout to return and settle tinuing the same neglect, and forbearing to mg issue warrants of distress against said Swartwout and his surities from the 31st August, when apprized by the letter of the First Auwas communicated from New York.

4th. That the Administration of it marked with such signal inefficiency, as well as neglect of duty, as render nugatory many of the most important checks upon the Frst Auditor, and collectors, receivers and disbursers of the public monies, which the laws creationg and regulating its duties con-

5th. That, in said disregard of law, and neglect of duty by the said Comptrollers, and inefficiency of the office as now administered, is to be found a primary cause of the im-

late in the hands of Mr. Swartwout.

of the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge his duty, as the head of the Treasury Department, charged by law with the superintendance of the revenue.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COM-

MITTEE. 1st. That, of late years, important books of records, designed to contain a condensed statement of the accounts and liabilities of for Amos Kendall and all his little meannes- service, from 1829 to 1838, wholly disregard- quarterly, have been permitted to fall into ed the requirements of law prescribing the disuse, in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby render nugatory

named records in the superintendance of the collection of the public revenues, and the con-

immediate detection.

5th. That the culpable disregard of the plain requirements of law and of Treasury instructions prescribed the duties of naval officers, by said naval officer, and his continued officer, under pretext of indemnifying him-

neglect of official duty is primary cause of self against claims of importers for duties that have brought the patronage of the Fed- officers of the neglect of official duty is primary cause of self against claims of important the immense defalcations of the late collector laid him under protest, and liable by him to-CAUSE III. Culpable disregard of law cretary of the Treasury, within a few weeks those causes which have disturbed the right-CAUSE III. Culpable disregard of law cretary of the Frest thereafter, that said Swartwout was neglected to do and that the same were being re- tent hands." funded from necessity, out of other accruing wout a successor in office.

4th. That the Secretary of the Treasury has been wanting in a proper discharge of his duty in office, in permitting the present collector at New York to retain under his own control, and subject to his own use, comingled with said collector's private funds, large and accumulating sums of the public money collected for duties paid under protest, and against the declared opinion of said Secretary, and the declared opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on the subject, also against the former usages of the Department, and instead of causing the same to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

PART II. THE DEFALCATIONS OF WM. M. PRICE. CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1st. That William M. Price, as District Attorney, is a defaulter to the Government

in a large sum.

THE CORRECTNESS OF THE RE-TURNS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE PRESENT COL-LECTOR AND NAVAL OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, RESPECTIVELY.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1st. That the returns of the collector of customs at the port of New York have not been correct, as they have not at all times embraced, as paid into the public Treasury, to pay such a tax or assessment upon their salary? did you pay it? who called a regard to the bonds of collectors filed in his the moneys received by him for unascertain- salaries, for the use of party and political contributions? were other substing ed duties and at no time paid under protest.

2d. That said collector, in his returns, has violated the instructions of the Treasury department; has put at defiance the duties assigned him by the Secretary of the Treasury; has repudiated the official decision of the responsible law officer of the Executive department; and is guilty of an illegal retention and use of the public money, in the amount then held by him for protest and un-

3d. That the committee has been preventvouches therefor required by positive in- ed from ascertaining what is the extent of illegal retention and use of the public money by the present collector of the port of New York, either in funds collected under protest, or for unascertained duties, or in other funds collected by him, because of his refus al to exhibit his own book of cash deposites the Treasurer or otherwise, the true amount in bank, or to permit the banks used by him as depositories to exhibit their accounts of holds the office of Appraiser.

said collector are mingled with his own mo- he a list of them? neys on deposite, and are not kept by him, ting measures therefor, immediately on the parate from the individual moneys of the collector and of his professional clients;" and his accounts at the expiration of the time al- his returns cannot therefore, be founded upon lowed him by law for that purpose, viz: in them as a separate and independent fund be-

5th. That, as appears by the letter of G. | the collection of large sums of of money. A. Worth, the Casnier of the City Bank, the present collector has deposited public M. Price, late District Attorney, and answer ditor that said accounts still remained unet- moneys in his hands with a bank which the question in the negative. tled, until the month of November, when the could not, under the law prohibiting the sedetection of Swartwout's larger defalcation lection of any bank as a depository which referred to by you in your answer to the has issued notes under the denomination of third question, paid before or since the five dollars, be selected by the Secretary of present Collector (Mr. Hoyt) come into the Treasury himself as a depository of mon- office. eys carried to the credit of the Treasurer of

6th. That the mode adopted and practised him for unascertained duties and under pro- therefor, and what they were. mense defalcations of the late collector at the uage of the same high officer, "the interest of to the collector, who is now present. port of New York, and consequent loss of pub- the collector to postpone the ascertainment of duties as in the mean time he would have CAUSE V. The discontinuance of the the uncontrolled use of the money." It has, use of banks and depositors of the public also in fulfilment of the reasoning of the Atmonies, and permitting the same to accumu- torney General, increased the danger of faithlessness in the collector, by permitting large CAUSE VI. The negligence and failure amounts of money to remain with him, and under his individual control, instead of being in the Treasury of the United States."

7th. That, in the language of the Attorney General, "the tenor and spirit of all our Inspector of the Customs in May, 1829 at revenue laws seem to inculcate the idea that \$1 095 per year, ond held it until 1836, when the intention of Congress has at all times, been, that money collected for revenue per year and March 1829, when by adjusted between them. been, that money collected for revenue, should be promptly placed in the Treasury and not be permitted to remain in the hands of the collector."

8th. That the returns of the naval officer in New York have not been correct, as it is found in the testimony of the present deputy naval officer, "that the naval officer, under its termine what amount of bonds has been taken by the collector for duties in any quarter, 2d. The negligence and failure of the Secretary of the Tresury to discharge his duty, as the head of the Treasury Department of law in the induty, as the head of the Treasury Department of the Secretary of the Treasury Department of the Department of the Department of the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury Department of the Treasury D collector does or does not account truly for such bonds."

THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOV. 4th, That the duties of said naval officers, as authorized and directed by existing laws, sequent neglect to continue and complete ERNMENT BROUGHT INTO CON-ELECTIONS.

We extract the following truly republican TEXT from the Inaugural of Gen. Andrew 3d. That the Secretary of the Treasury Jackson, delivered on the 4th March, 1829

be refunded, while it was known to the Se- dom of elections, and the counteraction of party and political chies ing to refund such protest money as he claim, or continued power in unfaithful or incomperies of office; when did in

We extract the following Van Buren their refusal might occasion what amount he funded from necessity, out of other accrumg resources of the Government, by said Swartvestigating Committee:-Nash. Rep.

ARENT S. D. PEYSTER SWORN AS A WIT

Examined by Mr. Wise.

Question. While you were connected ten the following, to wir with the custom-house, do you know whether or not the officers of the customs were called upon to pay any part of their salaries, or any assessment of tax thereon for party or he was not bound to any political purposes? If yea, state whether he was not bound to answer any you have ever, and when you have made any tory relating to the private affin such payment, and state the motive upon upon Mr. Foster, another many

which such payments was made. Mr. Wagoner objected to the propounding of this interrogatory, and called for the yeas and nays.

The committee decided that the interrogatory should be propounded. Yeas-Messrs. bidding the act. Mr. Foster Curtis, Dawson, Harlan, Smith, Wise-5. the witness had the right to lear of Nay.-Mr. Wagner.

The interrogatory was then propounded, until it was complete and handed and the witness gave the following

Answer. The Weighers were called on and he replied "It was not" and 2d. That his defalcations are attributable to pay \$15 each for the support of the elec- tee having decided that the to the notorious irresponsibility and want of tion, and when I declined, Mr. Vanderpoel, should be propounded, the said character of said Price at the period of his the Deputy Surveyor, observed that I ought Mr. Wise was again handed to appointment and re-appointment, and during to consider whether my \$1,500 per annum and he returned the following his entire terms of office, and to the continued was not worth paying \$15 for. Under the answer the 2d question. The neglect of a proper and efficient discharge impression that it was the price for my situa- then permitted to retire of duties at the office of Solicitor of the Trea- tion, I paid it. The above occurred during the sury by the late and present incumbents of last spring election for charter officers. Mr. Wise's motion; and the reco During my holding office, for above five adopeded. Yeas-Messis Curis l years, I was occasionally called on, but al- Foster Harlan, Owens, Wagner, ways declined until within the last two years. | Nays-None.

Question. Is the office of Weigher, which The externination of Mr. Lyon you held, regarded as one under the United States, and the salary of which was paid of the Treasury of the United States?

Answer. Latterly paid out of the Treasury; formerly a commission was allowed ever called on as an officer of on the amount of goods weighed. The of- house to contribute any sum or susse fice is one held from the United States.

Question. Do you know whether other subordinate officers besides yourself in the in consideration of your salary from custom-house were called on and required ernment? what proportion did a terr

the other officers, but I saw many of the of what party was these contribute Weighers pay the tax of \$15,

Question. Was the money thus collected from you and others to be used for political purposes? If yea, for which of the then and present political parties? Answer. It was intended to be used to

support the election of persons attached to the present Administration. Question. - Who collected the tax from

the Weighers? Answer. Mr. Vanderpoel. Question. What office does Mr. Vanderpoel hold in the custom-house, and what his

Answer. At that time he held the office of Deputy Surveyor. I do not recollect the amount of his salary. I believe he now

Question. Had he a book of the names of 4th. That the public moneys received by the officers from whom he collected, or had

Answer. A list.

Examined by Mr. Harlan.

Question. Are you acquainted with Wil liam M. Price, last District Attorney of the United States? If yea, please to state wheththe early part of July 1838. 3dly. In con- longing to Government, though in his keep- he was regarded, before and after his appoint ment, as a man worthy to be trusted with

Answer. I am acquainted with William

Question, Was the last payment of \$15,

Question. Were you removed from office by the said collector, of keeping and making by the present Collector? If yea, state when returns of the public money collected by and whether any reasons were assigned

test, in the language of the present Attorney | Answer. I was removed by Mr. Hoyt General of the United States, "could never (the present Collector,) but have never conhave been the intention of Congress," and descended to ask the reasons, and must, being "tolerated," it has made it, in the lang- therefore, be under the necesity of referring

ABRAHAM B. VANDERPOEL SWORN AS

Examined by Mr. Wise.

Question. What office have you held in the custom-house; when did you commence to hold them; what the salaries of offices Answer. I was appointed to the office of

per year, and March 1838, appointed Appraiser, at \$2,000 per year. Question. Do you know whether the of-

ficers of the custom-house have ever been called on to contribute somes of money to party and political objects? What officers have been so called on; by whom; for what amount, with or without regard to their salaexisting system, is not enabled, either to de- ries of office; when did they contribute: if they refused, was any intimation given that their refusal might occasion their removal what amount has so been contributed and collected, and for the support of what party, at any one election?

This interrogatory was objected to by Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster called for the yeas and nays The question, Shall the interrogatory be propounded? was put, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas—Messrs. Curtis, Dawson, Harlan, Smith, Wise-5. Nays-Messrs Foster, Owens, Wagner.—3.
Other proceedings were had, in regard to which Mr. Wise offered the following reso-

Resolved, That the following facts be entered on the Journal. Mr. Wise propounded to the witness, Mr. A. B. Vanderpoel, U.

been so called upon; by they refused, was any intir lected, and for the support of wh any one election?

The witness took the inter out objection to propounding proceeded to write his answer the paper attached to the question, and "I have known officedrs

custom-house to have been called When Mr. Owens, member of the Committee, objected to proposal terrogatory. The witness here to tear off what he had written be tion was made to the interrogen Wise prevented him from doing had written, and that it was not asked the witness whether it was it

Mr Curtis called for the year and

Question. Whilst you were Do lector at the port of New York to party or political objects if st s mount? was such amount, from you custom-house to your knowledge all Answer. Only by hearsay, as it regards to contribute in like manner forther for? was any menace, directly or in of removal, for failures to grant such butions?

Mr. Owens objected to the internet The question, shall the interrog ropounded? was put, and decided a firmative, the yeas and navs hi called by Mr. Owens .- Yeas Messa Dawson, Harlan, Smith, Wise-5

Messrs. Owens, Wagner-2 Answer. I have frequently been to on to contribute to political objects while deputy collector, as an officer of them house. The amount was from twe lars to one hundred dollars. pro rata according to salary. It tons is which which portion of from one to six per cent quently paid - part of the amount at was too high, and more than I could I urged them to reduce it; in one is where I was assured twenty dollar Swartwout told the collector of ten dollars was enough for me to pay a few years back I have not paid and to the General Committee, because I not afford to pay the amount assessed cause I could not concientiously longer tain the party. The collectors of the many Hall General Committee, one of was John Becker, called on me sevenil Wm. Tyack once or twice called on a collect the amount with which I was sed; he was not the regular collectant was one of the General Committee lieve that nearly all the officers of the tom-house, in doors and out, and the were similarly taxed, and general what they were assessed. It was by the General Committee of Ti Hall, and for the support of the party inated the Tammany Hall Party individual did not pay the amount taxed with, the Collector would remain will be reported to the General Com and every body well understood the The Collect scription would follow. the General Committee has an alph book, which contains the names of F taxed, and the amount each individua quired to pay.

A DUEL.-It is stated paper of recent date, that y fought in Pickens County, in between P. M. Grant and worth, of Columbus Miss. were stationed at the distance of thirty with four pistols, and at liberty to two shots on the part of B. and three

"Things will out sometimes," as is rier said to the rat ven he drawed him "A small matter of business," as the man said to the culprit ven he fire halter.

he cut the ole voman's head off. "It's all down hill work," as the man ven he fell out of the balloon. "Know me better, like me more,"

fox said to the turkey poult as he com "All living creatures has got feeling

"I'm blow'd if I'm as fence of you a em to be of me," as the oyster sal ofer ven he down'd him. "I should rather thick not," as the

The R WHIG We publish

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the Dark hich the pro

Grand Gulf Adverti SELECTED WELLERISM

"Quiet enoug now," as the chap

he lobster said to the cook ven she vas

aid ven the fox asked him to supp